



NYC Office of Civil Justice

2021
ANNUAL REPORT

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Office of Civil Justice, New York City Department of Social Services (DSS)/Human Resources Administration (HRA).

Special thanks to the Office of Evaluation and Research of the Department of Social Services; HRA's Homelessness Prevention Administration; DSS' Office of Budget Administration; and our colleagues in the Mayor's Office for their invaluable contribution.

We also express our gratitude to the dedicated staff of the legal services community who every day provide critical legal assistance to New Yorkers in need.

About the Department of Social Services/ Human Resources Administration

The New York City Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration is the nation's largest social services agency assisting over three million New Yorkers annually through the administration of more than twelve major public assistance programs, including:

- Economic support and social services for families and individuals through the administration of major benefit programs (Cash Assistance, Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program benefits [food stamps], Medicaid, and Child Support Services) as well as New York City's municipal identification card, IDNYC;
- Homelessness prevention assistance, educational, vocational and employment services, assistance for persons with disabilities, services for immigrants, civil legal assistance, and disaster relief; and
- For the most vulnerable New Yorkers: HIV/AIDS Services, Adult Protective Services, Home Care Services, and programs for survivors of domestic violence.

Introduction

New York City’s Office of Civil Justice (OCJ) was created in 2015 to oversee and monitor City-supported civil legal services available to low-income and other vulnerable New Yorkers, as well as to study the needs for and the impact and effectiveness of civil legal services for New Yorkers. As part of the New York City Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration, OCJ shares DSS/HRA’s mission of fighting poverty, reducing income inequality, and addressing homelessness in New York City. This Annual Report, OCJ’s sixth,¹ details the implementation of key legal services initiatives in the last fiscal year intended to continue closing the “justice gap” for low-income and other vulnerable New Yorkers.

Fiscal Year 2021 (FY 2021) was OCJ’s fourth full year implementing New York City’s landmark right-to-counsel law (also known as Universal Access to Legal Services) and we saw continued implementation and growth in OCJ’s programs. This made legal services widely available to New Yorkers facing legal challenges in the immigration legal system, in the workplace, and in other areas of need. Despite this growth and expansion of services, FY 2021 was also marked by tragedy and disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts of the worldwide public health emergency interrupted and radically changed the operations of every public institution, including the legal system.

In response to the public health emergency, courts and tribunals had suspended, limited, or altered their activities, including instituting audiovisual proceedings after decades of physical court appearances, in-person meetings, and office hours. OCJ, our provider partners and other justice system stakeholders, in kind, successfully worked to meet pandemic-related changes and provide free legal assistance to tenants in need under unprecedented and challenging circumstances. Throughout that time, legal services providers supported by OCJ continued to provide New Yorkers with legal assistance and protection. OCJ proudly supported this vital work and was increasingly inspired by the skill and dedication of New York City’s legal services community during the public health emergency.

¹ OCJ’s reports can be found on its website, www.nyc.gov/civiljustice.

This sixth Annual Report is respectfully submitted to provide insight into the recent work of OCJ, including establishing, enhancing, and evaluating civil legal services in New York City.

Main Findings

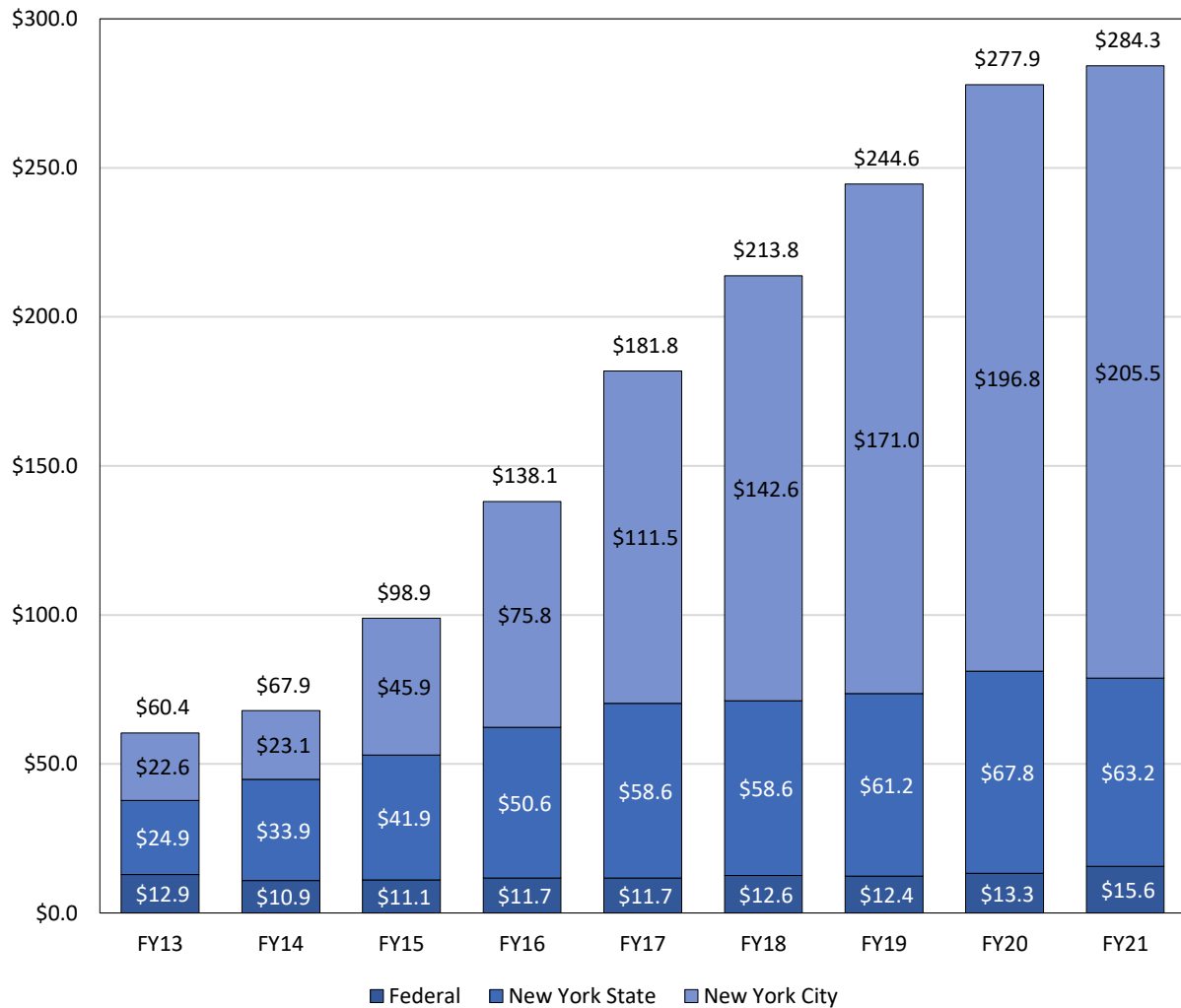
- **New York City’s support in providing civil legal services to New Yorkers in need stands at historic levels.**
 - a. In FY 2022, \$208.2 million in Administration funding and \$46.2 million in City Council discretionary grants support legal services for New Yorkers facing eviction, immigrants facing a range of legal challenges, low-wage workers, domestic violence survivors, seniors, military veterans, and others in need. Since 2014, New York City’s investments in civil legal services have grown exponentially.
 - b. OCJ’s implementation of the City’s right-to-counsel law, protecting tenants facing eviction, continues to level the playing field in Housing Court, with increasing rates of legal representation for tenants in need. In fact, in the last quarter of FY 2021 over 70% of tenants facing eviction were represented by attorneys, as compared to approximately 46% at the end of FY 2020 and 1% in 2013.
- **OCJ continues to provide access to legal services to all eligible tenants citywide.**
 - a. Over 530,000 New Yorkers facing eviction and other housing-related legal challenges have received City-funded free legal assistance since 2014. Despite the near closure of New York City Housing Court, as well as courts and administrative proceedings generally due to the public health emergency, OCJ’s tenant legal services providers assisted over 99,000 New Yorkers in housing matters in FY 2021. This is inclusive of over 30,000 tenants in eviction proceedings through the City’s right-to-counsel law.
 - b. Additionally, Local Law 54, signed by the Mayor in May 2021, officially accelerated the mandate for right-to-counsel implementation by more than one year and expanded services to ensure that tenants across the city in emergency cases and those needing legal advice and guidance have access to free legal services. City-funded legal services programs focusing on immigration and workplace rights assisted New Yorkers in over 33,000 cases in FY 2021. Increases in legal representation for low-wage workers and immigrant youth, as well as increased availability of legal advice, enabled Administration-funded programs to serve more New Yorkers than ever despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, in FY 2021 OCJ’s workplace rights legal services program provided legal assistance in over 3,000 employment-related matters, which is more than 40% higher than the previous fiscal year.

Funding for Civil Legal Services for Low-Income New Yorkers

Civil legal services in New York City are supported by a diverse mix of public and private funding streams. Although overlapping fiscal years² for different levels of government make it challenging to calculate total funding by year, funding for civil legal services in New York City has increased substantially in the past several years (see Figure 1).

² Unless otherwise noted, “fiscal year” in this Report refers to the New York City fiscal year, which runs from July 1 to June 30 (e.g., Fiscal Year 2021 ran from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021).

Figure 1: Public Funding for Civil Legal Services Providers in New York City (in millions), FY2013–FY2021*



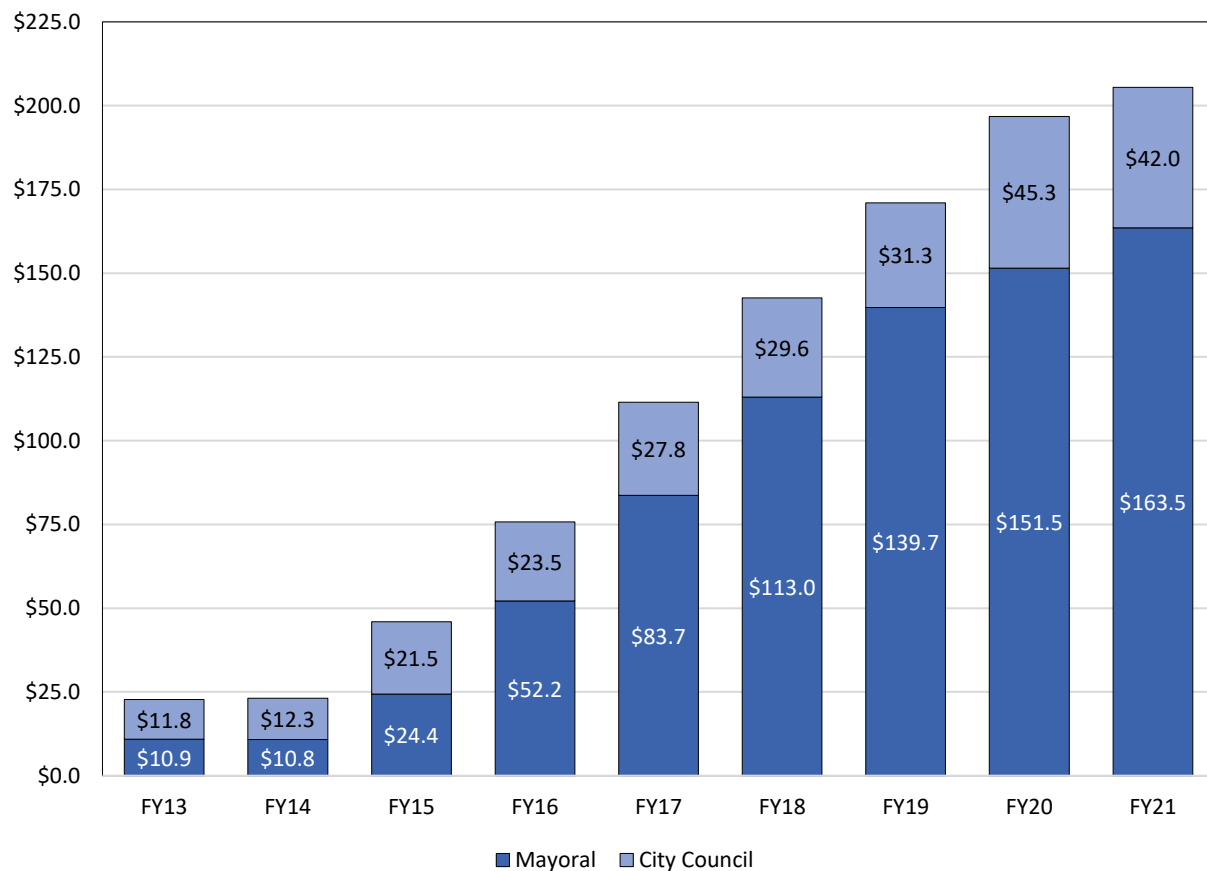
*Amounts reflect the fiscal year for the relevant government entity: Federal Fiscal Year starts October 1; State Fiscal Year starts April 1; and City Fiscal Year starts July 1.

Sources: Data on NYC funding compiled by HRA Office of Civil Justice. Note that these amounts do not include contracted or projected amounts for Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA); adjustments to indirect cost rates; adjustments to address attorney pay parity issues; or COVID-related adjustments. New York State funding compiled from data supplied by Office of Court Administration, and public data from the Permanent Commission on Access to Justice and the NY IOLA fund: (2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019 IOLA Annual Reports, IOLA Press Release, 2020 – 2021 Grantees, IOLA Press Release, 2022 – 2023 Grantees, 2016, 2017-2018 Access to Justice Annual Reports). Retrieved from www.iola.org, <http://ww2.nycourts.gov>. Federal funding data taken from Legal Services Corporation Grantee Data, retrieved from <https://lsc-live.app.box.com/s/skoxvw9ji612avcrty87q7h3aa2lq5tm> and <https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/lsc-and-covid-19/data-cares-act-funding-services>.

New York City Funding for Civil Legal Services

Funding for civil legal services by the City of New York is primarily allocated through contracts administered by OCJ, encompassing both baselined programs supported through the Mayoral budget and a range of discretionary grants provided to nonprofit organizations by members of the City Council. As shown in Figure 2, New York City has invested approximately \$254.4 million in civil legal services in FY2022, an increase compared to FY2021 when City funding totaled \$205.5 million. In FY2022, \$208.2 million in Administration funding and \$46.2 million in Council discretionary grants support a range of civil legal services programs for renters and homeowners, immigrant New Yorkers, low-wage workers, veterans, survivors of domestic violence, and other New Yorkers in need.

Figure 2: New York City Funding for Civil Legal Services (in millions), FY2013– FY2021



Source: Data on NYC funding compiled by HRA Office of Civil Justice. Note that these amounts do not include contracted or projected amounts for Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA); adjustments to indirect cost rates; COVID-related adjustments or adjustments to address attorney pay parity issues.

In FY2022 OCJ has continued to expand access to legal assistance for tenants through the continued implementation of New York City’s right-to-counsel law. As described in greater detail later in this report, the right-to-counsel law provides access to legal services for tenants facing eviction in the Housing Court in New York City and New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) administrative termination of tenancy hearings. Administration funding in FY2022 for eviction defense legal assistance and other housing legal services, including OCJ’s Anti-Harassment and Tenant Protection and other tenant legal services programs, is approximately \$166 million. Information about OCJ’s legal services for New York City tenants can be found later in this report.

FY2022 funding also includes over \$59 million for legal services programs for immigrant New Yorkers administered by OCJ and the Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA). A combination of approximately \$32.6 million in Administration funding and \$26.4 million in City Council discretionary grants supports a continuum of free legal services programs for immigrant New Yorkers in FY2021 that are accessible at community-based organizations and nonprofit law offices, at city locations such as schools and public hospitals, and at federal immigration court.

New York City is the ultimate city of immigrants, who comprise about 36 percent of the city’s population.³ Immigration-related legal assistance is therefore a crucial component of our civil legal services. Providing these services, which range from accurate and reliable legal advice and information to full-fledged legal representation in complex immigration cases and removal defense, was never more critical than during the Trump Administration which introduced changes to immigration policy, procedure and enforcement that created a growing and varied need for legal assistance for noncitizens in New York City; and while the Biden Administration assumed the White House mid-FY22, COVID and the vestiges of prior admin policies continued to impact immigration legal services.

To meet these challenges, the City has made historic investments in immigration legal services. These include Administration-funded programs such as ActionNYC, the Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI), the Rapid Response Legal Collaborative (RRLC) and legal services at OCJ supported by Community Service Block Grants (CSBG), as well as City Council-funded programs including the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP), the Immigrant Child Advocates Relief Effort (ICARE) and the Citizenship NOW!

³ Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs 2021 Annual Report, retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/immigrants/downloads/pdf/MOIA-2021-Report.pdf>

naturalization assistance program at the City University of New York (CUNY). Information and data about legal services for immigrant New Yorkers in FY2021 can be found later in this Report.

OCJ also oversees legal services in other areas of need. A combined \$2.1 million investment by the Administration and the City Council supports expanded access to free legal advice and representation for workers in employment-related cases. This legal work ranges from advocacy regarding employee rights and worker exploitation to lawsuits to recover unpaid wages and overtime pay, unemployment insurance, family and medical leave, unlawful discrimination, and employer retaliation. In this initiative, a group of large and small nonprofit legal services and workers' advocacy organizations provides legal representation and advice to low- and moderate-income working New Yorkers and conducts outreach and community-based education programs for workers regarding their rights in the workplace, and the availability of free legal assistance. This initiative is examined in greater detail later in this report.

OCJ also administers the City Council-funded Safe Alternatives to Violent Encounters (SAVE) community-based legal services program, funded at \$850,000, which provides direct legal representation and advice to survivors of domestic violence in cases involving family law issues such as divorce, separation, custody and visitation, child and spousal support, and orders of protection.

New York State Funding for Civil Legal Services

New York State funds for civil legal services are primarily allocated through two grant programs: Judiciary Civil Legal Services (JCLS) awards administered by the State Office of Court Administration (OCA), and the Interest on Lawyer Account (IOLA) Fund of the State of New York.

Total annual Judiciary and IOLA funds for civil legal services granted to providers in New York stand at approximately \$67.4 million in State Fiscal Year 2022 (see Table 1), a result of increased investments in civil legal services through the State Judiciary budget in efforts led by then Chief Judge Janet DiFiore and former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman and supported by the New York State Permanent Commission on Access to Justice.

OCA's Judiciary Civil Legal Services (JCLS) Grants

JCLS grants support assistance for low-income residents with civil legal matters involving four "essentials of life" categories: housing, family matters, subsistence income, and access

to health care and education. These grants to nonprofit legal services organizations constitute the majority of the Judiciary’s commitment to address civil legal needs of low-income New York State residents. JCLS funding for New York City–based providers more than tripled between State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2017, from \$14.1 million to \$47.4 million. Annual funding remained at this level until FY2021 when it decreased to \$42.8 million,⁴ followed by an increase to \$47 million for FY2022.⁵

Interest on Lawyer Account (IOLA) Fund

The Interest on Lawyer Account (IOLA) Fund supports nonprofit organizations that provide legal assistance to low-income people throughout New York State. The IOLA Fund receives money through interest earned on a statewide escrow account. Attorneys in private practice routinely receive funds from clients to be used for future representation. If these funds are substantial or are intended to be kept for long periods of time, they are customarily deposited in an attorney trust account. However, small or short-term funds are typically held in a statewide, centralized escrow account. Interest income generated by the statewide account is then competitively awarded to civil legal services providers throughout the state via the IOLA Fund. IOLA grantees serve clients in a range of civil legal areas, including housing, immigration, public benefits advocacy, family, education, and consumer law. These organizations provide direct representation, as well as brief advice and *pro bono* programs.

The revenue generated by the IOLA account may vary year to year as a result of fluctuations in interest rates and economic conditions. IOLA funding for New York City-based legal varies annually due to fluctuations in interest rates and economic conditions, but stood at \$20.4 million.

⁴ *Permanent Commission on Access to Justice: Report to the Chief Judge of the State of New York*, Letter from Helaine M. Barnett, Chair, to the Hon. Janet DiFiore, retrieved from https://www.nycourts.gov/LegacyPDFS/accesstojusticecommission/20_ATJ-Comission_Report.pdf.

⁵ JCLS Press Release, 2022-2023 Grantees, retrieved from https://www.nycourts.gov/LegacyPDFS/press/pdfs/PR21_21.pdf

Table 1: New York State Judiciary Funding Awarded to Civil Legal Service Providers in New York City, FY2013–FY2022 (in millions)

	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
JCLS	\$14.1	\$21.3	\$29.3	\$37.3	\$47.4	\$47.4	\$47.4	\$47.4	\$42.8	\$47.0
IOLA*	\$10.8	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$13.2	\$13.2	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$20.4
Total**	\$24.9	\$33.9	\$41.9	\$50.6	\$60.6	\$61.2	\$61.2	\$67.8	\$63.2	\$67.4

*IOLA awarded 15-month grants for the period January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; amount reported for FY2013 has been prorated to reflect 12 months. For the period FY2014 through FY2022, IOLA funds were distributed through two-year contracts. Annual amounts reported here represent 50 percent of the total contract value.

**Amounts may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Sources: New York State funding compiled from data supplied by Office of Court Administration, and public data from the Permanent Commission on Access to Justice and the NY IOLA fund: (IOLA Annual Reports 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018 IOLA Annual Reports, IOLA Press Release, 2020 – 2021 Grantees, IOLA Press Release, 2022 – 2023 Grantees, 2016, 2017-2018 Access to Justice Annual Reports). Retrieved from www.iola.org, <http://ww2.nycourts.gov>.

Federal Funding for Civil Legal Services

Federal funding for civil legal services is distributed through the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which was established by Congress in 1974 as a mechanism for federal funding of civil legal services for low-income families and individuals. Grantees serve clients whose household income is at or below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

In New York City, the sole grantee of such funding is Legal Services NYC (LSNYC), which was awarded \$13.7 million in LSC basic field grant funding in FY2022.⁶

⁶ FY22 Grant Allocations for LSC, Legal Services Corporation, retrieved from <https://lsc-live.app.box.com/s/az8s9j5j6w3qewt0dpfbym7bmnjyp53l>

Legal Services for New York City Tenants

Beginning in 2014, the City created and expanded initiatives to provide access to free legal assistance to tenants facing eviction and other housing-related legal issues, part of a prevention-first approach to combatting poverty, reducing income inequality, and addressing homelessness. A centerpiece of this work has been the implementation of New York City's groundbreaking Universal Access to Legal Services law, also known as the right-to-counsel law. With enactment of this law in 2017, the City of New York became the first city in the United States to enact a law ensuring that all tenants facing eviction in housing court or in public housing administrative termination of tenancy proceedings have access to free legal services.

Four years later in 2021, as the City continued its recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and as the courts continued to be affected by COVID-related legal and operational changes and reforms, NYC's RTC law is now implemented citywide, with all tenants in eviction proceedings in New York City Housing Court and NYCHA termination proceedings having access to free legal services, regardless of ZIP code, provided by a network of OCJ-contracted nonprofit legal services provider partners. As the pandemic began, OCJ shifted from a phased-in expansion to providing access to legal services to all eligible tenants citywide, regardless of geography/ZIP code. OCJ's approach was later codified by the City Council and signed into law by the Mayor in May of 2021. Local Law 54 of 2021,⁷ which officially accelerated the mandate for RTC implementation by more than one year, serves as validation of OCJ's swift response to tenants' needs during the pandemic. Since New York City enacted the nation's first right-to-counsel law, cities and states across the country have moved forward with their own "tenant's right to counsel" legislation modeled on New York City's law or exploring their own tenant legal services initiatives.⁸ In Philadelphia, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Boulder, and other state and local jurisdictions, governments are following New York City's lead and implementing RTC laws and programs to level the playing field for their tenants in the housing legal system.

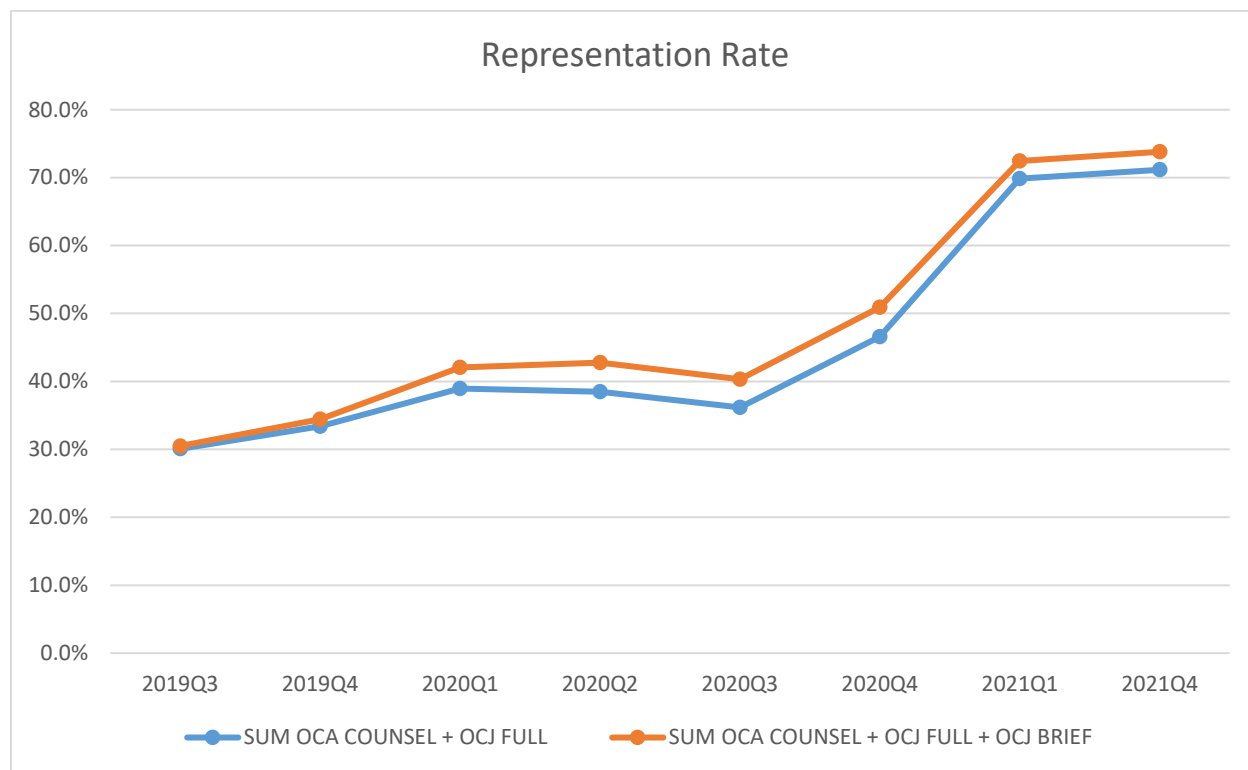
⁷ Council Intro 2050A-2020, enacted on May 11, 2021, available at <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4624861&GUID=FEF6E3D8-8BFA-4281-AABF-F36EF7A2BC40&Options=ID%7CText%7C&Search=2050>.

⁸ For more information, the National Coalition for a Civil Right to Counsel provides an overview of RTC efforts across the United States, available at <http://civilrighttocounsel.org/>.

In City Fiscal Year 2021, OCJ-funded legal organizations provided legal assistance to approximately 100,000 New Yorkers in approximately 42,000 households across New York City facing housing challenges including eviction, disrepair, landlord harassment and other threats to their tenancies.

As of June 30, 2021, over *530,000* New Yorkers had received free legal representation, advice, or assistance in eviction and other housing-related matters since the start of the de Blasio Administration in 2014 through tenant legal services programs administered by the Human Resources Administration.

Figure 3: Legal Representation⁹ Rates for Tenants Appearing in Housing Court in Eviction Proceedings



Sources: NYS Office of Court Administration data as analyzed by OCJ; OCJ Administrative Data

In FY2021, funding for tenant legal services included \$166 million to support OCJ’s legal services programs for tenants which include eviction defense legal services as well as legal assistance targeting the harassment and displacement of low-income tenants by unscrupulous landlords through OCJ’s Anti-Harassment and Tenant Protection program.

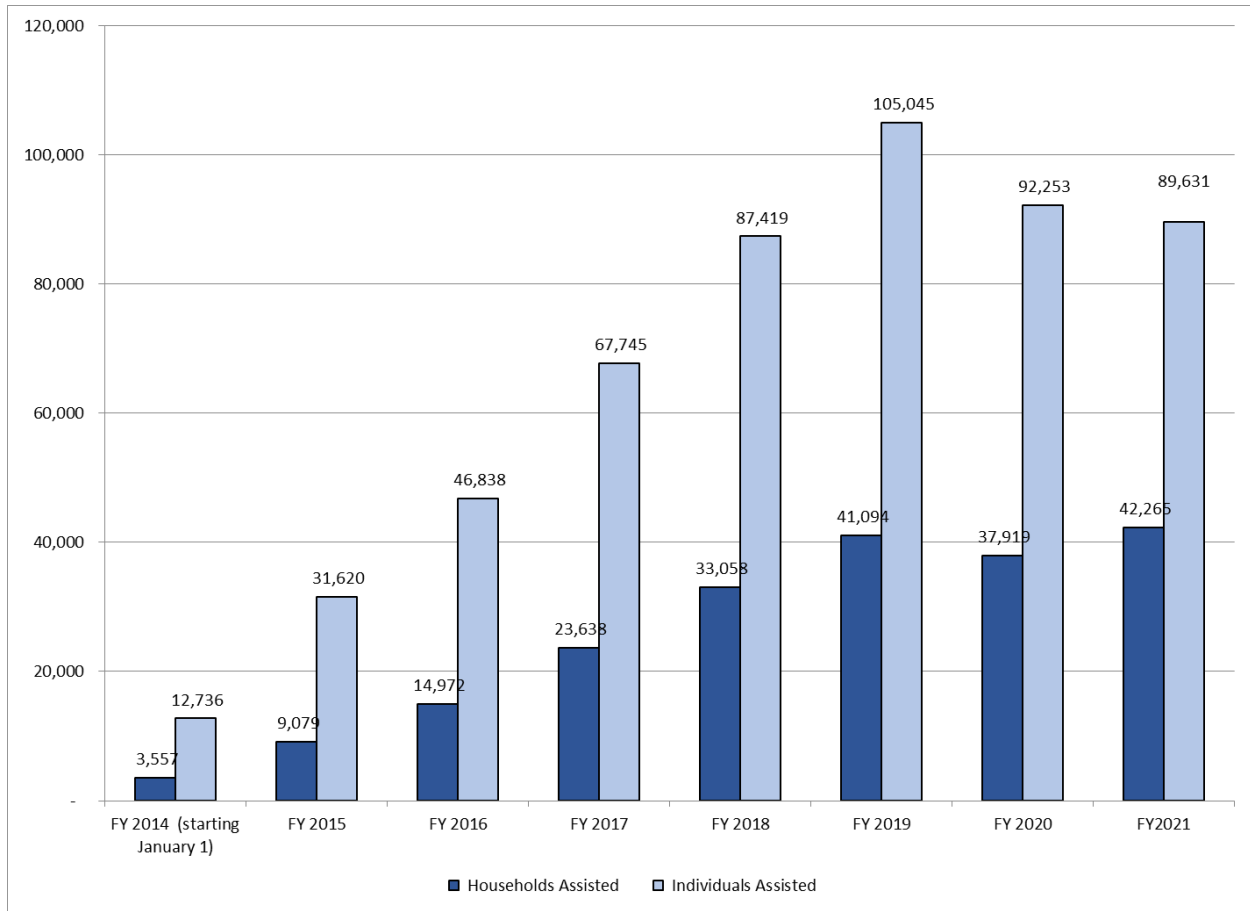
Legal Services for Tenants in Fiscal Year 2021

As of the end of FY2021, over 530,000 New Yorkers have received free legal representation, advice, or assistance in eviction and other housing-related matters since 2014 through tenant legal services programs administered by HRA. As detailed in Figure 4 below, in FY2021 alone, OCJ-funded legal organizations provided legal assistance to over 89,000 New Yorkers in approximately 42,000 households across New York City facing

⁹ Legal representation rates were determined by combining data from the NYS Office of Court Administration regarding eviction proceedings in New York City Housing Court for which legal representation was indicated in such data and OCJ administrative data indicating full legal representation was provided by OCJ legal services providers in cases marked as “self-represented” in court data.

housing challenges including eviction, disrepair, landlord harassment and other threats to their tenancies.

Figure 4: New York City Households and Individuals Receiving Administration-Funded Housing Legal Assistance, FY2014–FY2021



Source: OCJ Administrative Data.

Methodology: During FY2021, OCJ used revised data reporting requirements to simplify data collection by contracted legal services providers in brief legal assistance and legal advice matters, in response to the remote/phone-based nature of the delivery of such legal services during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, reports on 7,246 households receiving brief legal assistance did not include information about household size (17.1% of all enrollments in FY21). OCJ calculated an average number of individuals per household of 2.4 using actual household size data reported by legal services providers to OCJ in 35,019 enrollments (82.8% of all enrollments in FY2021). This average was then used to generate an estimated number of individuals assisted in such cases where data on household size was unavailable. This methodology was used throughout the Report where “Estimated Individuals” were reported.

Update: This report reflects the total number of individuals and households served based on actual household size data reported by legal service providers.

This includes approximately 12,800 households facing eviction in Housing Court and NYCHA administrative proceedings that received legal services in their cases in FY2021 through OCJ’s tenant legal services programs, representing nearly 40,000 New Yorkers who were able to face the threat of eviction with the assistance of eviction defense legal services provided by more than a dozen nonprofit organizations contracted by OCJ, ranging from large citywide legal services providers to smaller borough- and community-based groups.¹⁰

Table 2: New York City Households Receiving Administration-Funded Housing Legal Services in FY2021

	Eviction Proceedings (Housing Court and NYCHA Administrative Proceedings)		Other Housing Legal Matters		Total Assisted	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
NYC	12,846	30,953	29,419	58,678	42,265	89,631
Bronx	4,587	11,838	7,180	16,123	11,767	27,961
Brooklyn	3,511	8,286	9,613	19,061	13,124	27,347
Manhattan	1,908	3,862	7,682	13,347	9,590	17,209
Queens	2,221	5,392	4,321	8,881	6,542	14,273
Staten Island	619	1,575	559	1,160	1,178	2,735
No City Data	-	-	64	106	64	106

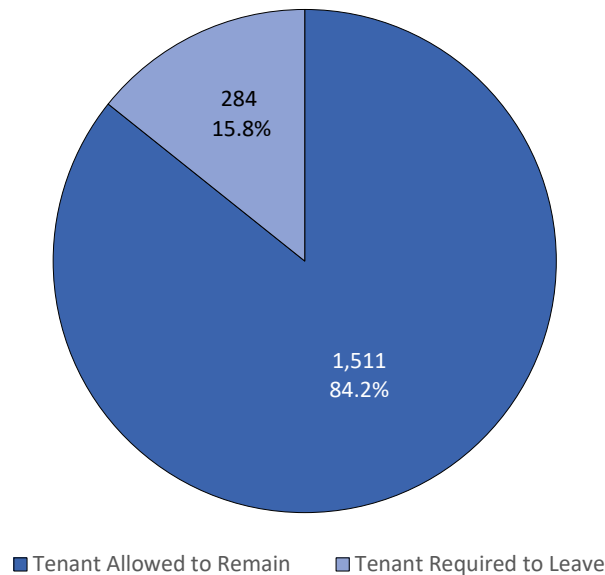
Source: OCJ Administrative Data.

¹⁰ A list of participating legal services providers in OCJ’s legal services programs for tenants is included at Appendices 3, 4 and 5.

Outcomes Achieved in Eviction Proceedings

In most cases resolved in FY2021, OCJ legal services providers obtained outcomes that enabled their clients to remain in their residences. Specifically, tenants were allowed to remain in their homes in 84 percent of cases citywide and were legally required to leave in 16 percent of cases. A legal requirement that a tenant leave a residence following an eviction proceeding does not typically require the tenant to vacate the residence immediately; tenants may be permitted to remain for several weeks or months to allow them to obtain new housing.

Figure 5: Legal Representation for New York City Households Facing Eviction in Housing Court and NYCHA Termination of Tenancy Proceedings: Outcomes Achieved, FY2021



Source: OCJ Administrative Data.

Residential Evictions

Residential evictions by city marshals were completely halted in March of 2020 because of the COVID-19 emergency.

Table 3: Residential Evictions Conducted by New York City Marshals, 2013–2021

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2013 - 2021	% change 2019 - 2021
NYC	28,849	26,857	21,988	22,089	21,074	20,013	16,996	3,035	0	-100.0	-100.0
Bronx	10,194	9,580	7,401	7,667	7,438	6,856	5,855	1,007	0	-100.0	-100.0
Brooklyn	8,313	7,908	7,033	6,476	5,984	5,710	4,902	899	0	-100.0	-100.0
Manhattan	4,525	3,933	2,898	2,907	2,843	2,713	2,290	408	0	-100.0	-100.0
Queens	4,862	4,542	3,939	4,290	4,105	4,072	3,352	618	0	-100.0	-100.0
Staten Island	955	894	717	749	704	662	597	103	0	-100.0	-100.0

Source: NYC Department of Investigation, *Summary of Evictions, Possessions & Ejectments Conducted*¹¹

¹¹ Late in FY2019, the New York City Department of Investigation (DOI) revised their “Summary of Evictions, Possessions & Ejectments Conducted” report for calendar year 2018 to reflect changes in the number of residential evictions and possessions conducted by marshals in 2018, and to correct the previous 2018 report issued by DOI in January of 2019. The corrected data from DOI is accessible online via the New York City Housing Court website at http://nycourts.gov/COURTS/nyc/SSI/statistics/Stats_2018SEPEC.pdf. OCI’s report and all references herein to the number of residential evictions conducted are based on DOI’s reports.

Eviction Cases Filed and Activity in Housing Court

OCJ's analysis of case data from the Office of Court Administration notes a decline in New York City Housing Court activity in 2021, reflecting the near-closure of Housing Court that began in March of 2020 at the start of the COVID-19 emergency and continued throughout 2021. According to OCJ's analysis of OCA data, eviction proceedings, which had already fallen by approximately 31 percent between 2013 and 2019 (from nearly 250,000 to approximately 171,500), fell precipitously further in 2021 to under 58,000, with the majority of eviction cases filed (over 80 percent) being for non-payment of rent. The number of eviction warrants issued, trending downward the 2013-2019 period, likewise dramatically declined in 2021, due to New York State's moratorium¹² on residential evictions that impacted the majority of eviction proceedings.

¹² https://www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew/pdf/S9114_Kavanagh_2020.pdf

Legal Services for New York City Homeowners Facing Foreclosure

Foreclosure is the legal process used by lenders to recoup overdue balances on property loans, by forcing the sale of the property used by borrowers as loan collateral, with foreclosure claims typically being filed in New York State Supreme Court. The number of filings reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the temporary suspension of foreclosure proceedings by state and federal COVID-related directives. As in prior years, the greatest number of filings were in Brooklyn and Queens.

Table 4: Foreclosure Filings in New York City, 2013-2021

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change	
										2013-2021	2020-2021
NYC	10,643	11,409	9,618	7,819	6,128	5,660	5,115	1,632	2,126	-80.0%	30.3%
Bronx	1,882	1,651	1,384	1,155	888	771	738	224	216	-88.5%	-3.6%
Brooklyn	2,792	3,749	3,175	2,560	2,153	1,997	1,723	536	697	-75.0%	30.0%
Manhattan	374	380	314	229	229	253	267	123	267	-28.6%	117.1%
Queens	4,043	4,041	3,428	2,849	2,006	1,906	1,711	547	810	-80.0%	48.1%
Staten Island	1,552	1,588	1,317	1,026	852	733	676	202	136	-91.2%	-32.7%

Source: NYS Office of Court Administration.

Table 5: Foreclosure Cases Pending in New York City, 2013-2021

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change	
										2013-2021	2019-2021
NYC	31,016	28,914	28,215	22,355	16,379	13,741	11,089	9,230	8,993	-71.0%	-2.6%
Bronx	4,515	4,925	4,724	4,112	2,453	1,678	1,517	1,361	1,347	-70.2%	-1.0%
Brooklyn	11,554	11,110	11,622	9,570	7,184	6,169	5,102	3,870	3,418	-70.4%	-11.7%
Manhattan	907	807	727	470	438	519	355	351	467	-48.5%	33.0%
Queens	12,454	10,692	10,011	7,460	5,571	4,467	3,241	2,840	2,960	-76.2%	4.2%
Staten Island	1,586	1,380	1,131	743	733	908	874	808	808	-49.5%	-0.9%

Source: NYS Office of Court Administration.

Legal Services for Immigrant New Yorkers

Providing immigrant New Yorkers with access to legal assistance has always been a critical part of OCJ's mission since its establishment in 2015. OCJ administers a range of City-funded legal services programs legal advice, comprehensive screenings and risk assessments and full legal representation for immigrants both in the courts and before government immigration agencies.¹³ These programs have seen substantial investment and growth by both the Administration and the City Council, making New York City a national leader in the fight for the rights of immigrant Americans and access to justice.

In FY2021, the immigration justice system was transformed by the COVID-19 pandemic. As early as January 2020, the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic had started disrupting United States immigration operations globally, as the federal Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) suspended most immigration court hearings involving non-detained respondents; the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) suspended in-person services; and the Department of State suspended most visa services at U.S. embassies and consulates, effectively preventing reunification of family members applying for family-based visas, and placing employment-based visa applicants in limbo.

The city's immigration legal services providers continue to provide services using a remote model. Despite the unprecedented challenges posed by the pandemic, legal services providers supported by OCJ were able to ensure the safe continuation of their critical work serving the city's immigrant communities. The City's programs feature multiple and accessible entry points for immigrant New Yorkers to access these services, and they have flexibility to be responsive to emergent needs. Key City-funded programs include:

ActionNYC

ActionNYC has provided immigrant New Yorkers across the five boroughs with free, comprehensive immigration legal screenings, legal representation, accurate and timely

¹³ Information about federal immigration enforcement in the last year is included in the NYC Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs' annual report, available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/immigrants/about/annual-report.page>. Previously OCJ has reported on immigration court data retrieved through the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), based at Syracuse University (<https://trac.syr.edu/>). Although TRAC has historically been regarded as a reliable source of data and analysis on federal immigration court activities, in recent years doubts and concerns have been raised about the completeness and reliability of information reported by TRAC, including by TRAC itself, due to the gaps and inaccuracies in the data received by TRAC from the U.S. Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR).

immigration-related information and referrals to City-funded and community-based resources and support services. Through its citywide hotline, centralized appointment making system and accessible service locations at community-based organizations, at NYC Department of Education schools, at public libraries and at NYC Health+Hospitals (H+H) locations, ActionNYC serves as New York City's entry point for New Yorkers seeking immigration legal services, including comprehensive immigration legal screenings and legal advice and representation as well as referrals to social services, connections with educational services and healthcare enrollment. ActionNYC providers also make referrals to OCJ-managed immigration legal programs to handle more complex immigration legal matters, including deportation and asylum.¹⁴

MOIA and DSS/HRA selected 21 community-based organizations and legal services through an RFP for legal service provision of ActionNYC services to New York City's immigrant communities beginning January 2021.

Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI)

The Administration and Council IOI program provided legal assistance in over 15,000 cases in FY2021; an analysis of the Mayoral IOI program in FY2021 appears later in this report.¹⁵ Since FY2017, the Administration and the City Council have jointly funded the Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) program, through which networks of nonprofit legal providers and community-based organizations conduct outreach across the city and provide legal assistance to low-income immigrant New Yorkers in matters ranging from citizenship and lawful permanent residency application, to more complex immigration matters, including a growing number of asylum applications and removal defense work. A critical element of the IOI program has been its flexibility and responsiveness to emergent needs. OCJ's contracts with the IOI service provider consortia funded by the Administration allow for rapid deployment of staff and resources to address legal needs of the immigrant community across the continuum of service, from brief legal counseling sessions to full legal representation in removal and asylum matters. Together,

Deportation Defense: IOI, NYIFUP, ICARE and RRLC

Legal services for immigrant New Yorkers facing deportation proceedings have been a crucial component of the City's immigration legal services. During the Trump

¹⁴ A list of ActionNYC providers is included at Appendix 6.

¹⁵ A list of IOI providers is included at Appendix 7.

Administration, the federal government instituted drastic changes to immigration policy, procedure and enforcement, including substantially increasing raids and arrests by federal immigration enforcement authorities of noncitizen New Yorkers, with the most dramatic growth seen in immigration arrests of those with no criminal conviction history.¹⁶ Arrests by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) nationally and in the New York City were slowed by the COVID-19 pandemic starting in Federal Fiscal Year 2020,¹⁷ and the Biden Administration has pledged to review and revise Trump-era civil immigration enforcement and removal policies.¹⁸

Administration funding for legal representation in deportation proceedings through the Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) saw substantial baseline increases in FY2018 and in the outyears to respond to the pressing need for representation in removal proceedings, and to meet the urgent legal needs of children forcibly separated from their parents at the southern border, who were then placed in federal facilities under the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in New York City. The investment further increased capacity in the field to provide access to legal defense in deportation proceedings to separated and unaccompanied immigrant youth; increase the availability of social work and case management resources to address the acute needs of these children; and address legal screening and risk assessment needs of family members seeking to be sponsors of separated children in order to facilitate their release from ORR facilities in New York City.

New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP)

Launched in 2013 as a pilot program, the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP) is the first publicly-funded legal representation program specifically for detained immigrants in the United States. Through NYIFUP, immigration attorneys at three legal service providers provide legal representation to low-income immigrants who are in detention and facing removal at the Varick Street Immigration Court. NYIFUP uses a "public defender" model in which low-income immigrants are identified and screened at their first

¹⁶ *NYC Office of Civil Justice 2018 Annual Report*, retrieved from

https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/hra/downloads/pdf/services/civiljustice/OCJ_Annual_Report_2018.pdf.

¹⁷ *Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs Fact Sheet: ICE Enforcement in New York City, updated January 2021*, retrieved from <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/immigrants/downloads/pdf/enforcement-factsheet-2020-01-22.pdf>.

¹⁸ *Review of and Interim Revision to Civil Immigration Enforcement and Removal Policies and Priorities*, retrieved from https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/21_0120_enforcement-memo_signed.pdf

appearance in court. NYIFUP provided legal assistance to approximately 1,204 individuals facing removal in FY2021.¹⁹

Immigrant Child Advocates' Relief Effort (ICARE)/Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (UMFI)

Established in 2014 through a public-private partnership of the City Council, the New York Community Trust, and the Robin Hood Foundation, ICARE/UMFI provides legal and social services to unaccompanied immigrant children entering and living in New York City. The ICARE project was developed to provide legal advice and representation to this vulnerable population, including immigration legal screening, as well as attorneys experienced in seeking relief from removal through more complex processes available to immigrant youth such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) applications. This program provided legal assistance to 1,412 immigrants facing removal in FY2021.²⁰

Rapid Response Legal Collaborative

The Rapid Response Legal Collaborative (RRLC) is a city-state partnership that provides emergency legal assistance to those who are detained or at imminent risk of being detained and who may not have the right to see an immigration judge or are otherwise facing a fast-track to removal. The RRLC offers information, advice and full representation to those targeted in raids by federal immigration authorities as well as guidance to their communities and loved ones.²¹

CSBG-Funded Legal Services

In addition to IOI, OCJ oversees immigration legal services programs funded through federal Community Service Block Grants, administered in partnership with the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD). OCJ's CSBG-funded programs include legal services for low-income immigrant New Yorkers, including legal assistance to help immigrant adults and youth attain citizenship and lawful immigration status, as well as services targeted at groups such as immigrant survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking, low-wage immigrant workers at risk of exploitation and violations of their employment rights, and immigrant youth in foster care.²²

¹⁹ A list of NYIFUP providers is included at Appendix 8.

²⁰ A list of ICARE/UMFI providers is included at Appendix 9.

²¹ A list of RRLC providers is included at Appendix 10.

²² A list of legal services providers in OCJ's CSBG-funded programs is included at Appendix 11.

CUNY Citizenship NOW!

The Citizenship NOW! program administered by the City University of New York (CUNY) provides free immigration assistance at centers located throughout New York City. Through the project, attorneys and paralegals offer one-on-one consultations to assess participants' eligibility for legal status and assist them in applying when qualified. The program operates at CUNY sites across the city as well as at City Council district offices.

NYCitizenship

NYCitizenship was launched in FY2016 with support by the City and philanthropic partners the Robin Hood Foundation and Citi Community Development. Administered by HRA and MOIA, the citywide program provides citizenship legal services and financial counseling at public library branches and at select HRA sites across the five boroughs. New Yorkers received free services that included appointments with an attorney for help with citizenship applications, information sessions about the citizenship process and its benefits, and free and confidential financial counseling. Starting in FY2021, DSS/HRA began funding and managing the NYCitizenship at DSS program. Now fully funded by the City, with contributions from the Mayor's Office of Economic Opportunity and DSS/HRA, the program provides targeted citizenship legal assistance to vulnerable public assistance recipients. Library-based services for immigrant New Yorkers are also City-funded and are now part of the ActionNYC in Libraries program.

Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence

As part of the work of the NYC Domestic Violence Task Force led by the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV) and the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ), the Administration supports direct domestic violence-specific legal services for immigrant survivors, administered by HRA's Office of Emergency Intervention Services (EIS) in partnership with OCJ, MOIA and ENDGBV. Through this initiative, legal organizations with expertise in domestic violence and experience providing immigration legal services are partnering with local community-based groups serving immigrant populations to enhance access to these services in communities and build capacity within community-based groups, providing them with tools to identify and respond appropriately to these issues.²³

²³A list of program providers is included at Appendix 12.

Administration-Funded Immigration Legal Services in FY2021

The following tables present an analysis of FY2021 case-level data provided to the City by the legal services organization engaged in the Administration-funded legal services programs discussed above: ActionNYC, the Administration’s Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI), and federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)–funded services administered by OCJ. The data provide an overview of the reach and impact of the programs; the volume and characteristics of individuals being served; and of the cases being handled. Our analysis showed:

- Administration-funded legal programs served immigrant New Yorkers in 30,933 cases in FY2021, an increase of over 8 percent compared to the year before and more than the number of cases handled in FY2017, before substantial investments were made by the Administration to expand legal assistance for immigrant New Yorkers.
- As in previous years, clients of IOI and CSBG-funded programs predominantly resided in Queens (31 percent) and Brooklyn (26 percent), and the number of cases involving assistance for Bronx residents increased by 15 percent in FY21 compared to the previous year.
- The Administration’s IOI program provided full legal representation to clients in over 91 percent of the cases handled in FY2021.
- In FY2021, the Administration’s IOI program continued to provide legal representation to New Yorkers facing removal proceedings in high numbers (roughly 2,218 cases, an increase of 2 percent from FY2020 and up nearly six percent from FY2019) and saw substantial increases in providing legal representation to domestic violence and trafficking survivors (up 41 percent) and people facing asylum and refugee issues (up 21 percent) compared to the year before.
- Administration-funded legal services providers continued to assist immigrants from all over the world, including from over 169 countries in FY2021. As in past years, the largest number of cases involved clients from Mexico (12 percent). For the first time, cases involving clients from Honduras (9 percent) outpaced cases involving clients from the Dominican Republic (8 percent).

The tables below present this analysis in greater detail.

Table 6: Legal Services Cases Handled through Mayoral Immigration Programs, FY2021

Program	#	%
ActionNYC	15,055	48.7
Mayoral IOI	13,861	44.8
CSBG-Funded	2,017	6.5
Total	30,933	100.0

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data.

Table 7: Applications to USCIS for Immigration Status Filed through Mayoral Immigration Programs, FY2021

Applications Filed with USCIS	8,818
Applications Decided by USCIS	4,100
Applications Granted by USCIS	3,907
Applications Denied/Other by USCIS	193

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data.

Table 8: Client’s Borough of Residence in Legal Services Cases (Mayoral IOI and CSBG-Funded),* FY2021

	#	%
New York City	15,705	98.9
Bronx	3,986	25.1
Brooklyn	4,157	26.2
Manhattan	1,941	12.2
Queens	4,920	31.0
Staten Island	701	4.4

*Excludes cases in which borough of residence is unknown.

Source: OCJ Administrative Data.

Table 9: Client’s Age Group in Legal Services Cases in Mayoral Immigration Programs, FY2021*

	#	%
21 or younger	4,061	13.1
22 to 34	6,627	21.4
35 to 44	5,167	16.7
45 to 54	3,623	11.7
55 to 64	2,569	8.3
65 and older	1,730	5.6

*Excludes cases where age is unknown.

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data.

Table 10: Client’s Country of Origin in Legal Services Cases in Mayoral Immigration Programs, FY2021

Country	#	%
Mexico	3,689	11.9
Honduras	2,656	8.6
Dominican Republic	2,474	8.0
Ecuador	1,981	6.4
Guatemala	1,273	4.1
Jamaica	1,261	4.1
Colombia	876	2.8
El Salvador	859	2.8
China	703	2.3
Haiti	698	2.3
Venezuela	680	2.2
Trinidad & Tobago	556	1.8
Guyana	553	1.8
Pakistan	357	1.2
Peru	318	1.0
Bangladesh	300	1.0
Egypt	272	0.9
Guinea	247	0.8
Nigeria	238	0.8
Korea, (South) Republic of	233	0.8
Russia (Russian Federation)	208	0.7
Other	10,501	33.9
Total	30,933	100.0

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data

Table 11: Client’s Region of Origin in Legal Services Cases in Mayoral Immigration Programs, FY2021

Region	#	%
Africa	2,362	7.6
Asia	2,139	6.9
Caribbean Islands	5,615	18.2
Central America	5,049	16.3
Europe	865	2.8
Middle East	383	1.2
North America	4,446	14.4
Pacific	12	0.0
South America	4,653	15.0

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data

Table 12a: Levels and Types of Legal Services Provided in Mayoral Immigration Programs, FY2021

All Mayoral Programs	#	% of Total	% of Full Legal Representation
Comprehensive Immigration Legal Screenings/ Legal Advice/Brief Assistance*	11,932	38.6	N/A
Asylum and Refugee Issues	881	61.4	4.6
Citizenship	1,927		10.1
DACA	1,088		5.7
Legal Services for DV and Trafficking Survivors	1,047		5.5
Legal Services for Immigrant Workers	5,443		28.6
Legal Services for Immigrant Youth	965		5.1
Permanent Residency	3,253		17.1
Removal Defense	2,258		11.9
TPS	205		1.1
Other	1,934		10.2
Total	30,933		100.0

*This category includes legal representation and assistance with matters including Freedom of Information requests, and applications for fee waivers.

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data

Table 12b: Levels and Types of Legal Services Provided, ActionNYC, FY2021

ActionNYC	#	% of Total	% of Full Legal Representation
Comprehensive Immigration Legal Screenings/Legal Advice/Brief Assistance*	10,622	70.6	N/A
Asylum and Refugee Issues	67	29.4	1.5
Citizenship	1,086		24.5
DACA	653		14.7
Legal Services for DV and Trafficking Survivors	149		3.4
Legal Services for Immigrant Workers	388		8.8
Legal Services for Immigrant Youth	61		1.4
Permanent Residency	1,766		39.8
Removal Defense			0.0
TPS	125		2.8
Other	138		3.1
Total	15,055	100.0	100.0

*This category includes legal representation and assistance with matters including Freedom of Information requests, and applications for fee waivers.

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data

Table 12c: Levels and Types of Legal Services Provided, Mayoral IOI, FY2021

Mayoral IOI	#	% of Total	% of Full Legal Representation
Comprehensive Immigration Legal Screenings/Legal Advice/Brief Assistance*	1,310	9.5	N/A
Asylum and Refugee Issues	801	90.5	6.4
Citizenship	482		3.8
DACA	381		3.0
Legal Services for DV and Trafficking Survivors	588		4.7
Legal Services for Immigrant Workers	4,433		35.3
Legal Services for Immigrant Youth	731		5.8
Permanent Residency	1,332		10.6
Removal Defense	2,218		17.7
TPS	72		0.6
Other	1,513		12.1
Total	13,861	100.0	100.0

*This category includes legal representation and assistance with matters including Freedom of Information requests, and applications for fee waivers.

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data

Table 12d: Levels and Types of Legal Services Provided, CSBG-Funded Immigration Legal Services, FY2021

CSBG-Funded Programs	# of cases	% of Total Cases	% of Full Legal Representation
Comprehensive Immigration Legal Screenings/Legal Advice/Brief Assistance*	-	0	N/A
Asylum and Refugee Issues	13	100	0.6
Citizenship	359		17.8
DACA	54		2.7
Legal Services for DV and Trafficking Survivors	310		15.4
Legal Services for Immigrant Workers	622		30.8
Legal Services for Immigrant Youth	173		8.6
Permanent Residency	155		7.7
Removal Defense	40		2.0
TPS	8		0.4
Other	283		14.0
Total	2,017		100.0

*This category includes legal representation and assistance with matters including Freedom of Information requests, and applications for fee waivers.

Sources: OCJ and MOIA Administrative Data

Legal Services for Low Wage Workers

OCJ supports legal assistance programs for immigrant workers through the IOI and CSBG-funded legal services discussed above. Protecting and vindicating workers' rights is an important component of the City's legal services programs for immigrant New Yorkers. Moreover, immigrant workers can face heightened threats to their wage stability and employment; one study found that immigrant low-wage workers in New York City were twice as likely to experience minimum wage violations.²⁴

In FY2021, the City continued its support of programs to protect the rights of low-wage workers.²⁵ Legal representation and advice services, has enabled nonprofit legal services providers to provide thousands of low-wage workers across the City with a range of employment-related legal services, including individualized legal advice and full legal representation in proceedings such as pre-litigation settlement negotiations, unemployment insurance hearings, and individual and group cases in state or federal court or at administrative agencies. IN FY2021, City Council grants totaling \$120,000 also administered by OCJ, funded community-based organizations and legal providers to conduct outreach and education for low-wage workers as well as referrals to legal services for those who need assistance. IN FY2022, City Council grants fully funded \$2 million for low-wage workers.

These legal services were especially critical in Fiscal Year 2021 as the severe economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be felt across New York City. According to the NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP), the City's unemployment rate, which in 2019 never rose above 4.3 percent, soared to over 20 percent by June 2020 during the pandemic's first wave before easing to roughly 13 percent in October 2020.²⁶ DCWP's analysis of United States Census data suggests that the economic downturn was felt acutely by the city's low-wage workers. For example, according to the study, 80 percent of those earning less than \$35,000 annually reported a loss of income since March 2020, compared with 46 percent for those earning \$35,000 or more.

In FY2021, the Administration's Legal Services for Low-Wage Workers program provided legal assistance to individuals in roughly 3,160 cases, an increase from FY2020 of roughly 43.6 percent. As detailed in the tables below, in FY2021, the third year of the initiative, employment legal

²⁴ Bernhardt, Polson, and DeFilippis. (2010). *Working without Laws*.

²⁵ A list of participating providers in OCJ's Legal Services for Low Wage Workers program is included at Appendix 13.

²⁶ *Uneven Impact: What Job Loss During COVID-19 Means for New Yorkers Now and into the Future (December 2020)*, NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, retrieved at https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dca/downloads/pdf/partners/Uneven_Impact.pdf.

services providers assisted working New Yorkers in 1,922 cases, with clients receiving full legal representation in approximately 61 percent of cases.

Table 13: Legal Services for Low-Wage Workers: Cases Handled and Services Provided, FY2021

	#	%
Legal Advice/Brief Assistance	1,238	39.2
Full Legal Representation	1,922	60.8

Source: OCJ Administrative Data

Table 14: Legal Services for Low-Wage Workers: Residence of Client, FY2021

	#	%
Bronx	507	16.0
Brooklyn	859	27.2
Manhattan	482	15.3
Queens	1071	33.9
Staten Island	170	5.4
Other/Employed in NYC	71	2.7

Source: OCJ Administrative Data

Table 15: Legal Services for Low-Wage Workers: Age of Client, FY2021*

	#	%
21 years old and younger	130	4.1
22 to 34 years old	855	27.1
35 to 44 years old	733	23.2
45 to 54 years old	633	20.0
55 to 64 years old	539	17.1
65 years old and older	255	8.1

*Excludes cases where age is unknown.

Source: OCJ Administrative Data

Table 16: Legal Services for Low-Wage Workers: Client Household Size and Composition, FY2021

	#	%
1 person	1394	44.1
2 to 4 people	1442	45.6
5 or more people	324	10.3
Households with One or More Children	1135	35.9
Households Without Children	2025	64.1

Source: OCJ Administrative Data

The Low Wage Worker Initiative funded by the City Council targets low-income workers in need of employment-related information and assistance and connects them with education and referral services. The program provides outreach and legal education programs designed to inform workers about their rights and the availability of City-funded legal assistance programs. In addition, providers hold legal clinics at which workers receive legal advice and referrals to free legal services

providers. In FY2021, Council-funded providers held over 23 outreach and educational events, reaching more than 2,600 individuals.

Conclusion

In the last year, despite the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, New York City nonetheless reached new milestones in providing access to legal assistance and continuing to close the “justice gap” for those who need legal help.

As documented in this annual report, the City of New York is a national leader in supporting and championing this work, reflecting our firm and continued commitment to increasing fairness and equity in the justice system. HRA’s Office of Civil Justice is proud to continue expanding access to justice for all New Yorkers.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Judiciary Civil Legal Services (JCLS) Grantee Organizations for FY2021-FY2023

- Advocates for Children of New York
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund Inc.
- Bronx Defenders
- Brooklyn Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project, Inc.
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Services, Archdiocese of New York
- Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Center for Family Representation
- Central American Legal Assistance
- Child and Family Services
- Community Service Society of New York
- Family Center Inc.
- Goddard Riverside Law Project
- Her Justice, Inc.
- Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- Latino Justice PRLDEF
- Lawyers for Children
- Legal Action Center
- Legal Aid Society
- Legal Information for Families Today
- Legal Services NYC
- Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
- Make the Road New York
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- Neighborhood Defender Services
- New Economy Project
- New York Center for Law and Justice
- New York City Anti-Violence Project
- New York County Lawyers Association
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, Inc.
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc. (including VLFD)
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Pace University
- Part of the Solution
- Project Guardianship
- Queens Volunteer Lawyers Project
- Richmond County Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers' Project
- RiseBoro Community Partnership
- Safe Horizon, Inc.
- Safe Passage Project Corporation
- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
- TakeRoot Justice
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.
- UnLocal
- Urban Justice Center
- Volunteers of Legal Services, Inc.
- Youth Represent

Appendix 2: New York City-Based Interest on Lawyer Account (IOLA) Fund Grantees for FY2021–FY2023

- Advocates for Children of NY
- African Services Committee, Inc.
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund, Inc.
- Bronx Defenders
- Brooklyn Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project, Inc.
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Service, Archdiocese of New York
- Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Center for Family Representation
- Community Development Project, Inc.
- Community Service Society
- Day One
- Family Center, Inc.
- Her Justice, Inc.
- Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.
- Human Rights First
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- LatinoJustice PRLDEF
- Lawyers Alliance for New York
- Legal Action Center of the City of New York, Inc.
- Legal Aid Society
- Legal Information for Families Today
- Legal Services NYC
- Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
- Make the Road New York
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- National Center for Law and Economic Justice
- Neighborhood Defender Service
- New Economy Project
- New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti Violence Project
- New York County Layers Association
- New York Immigration Coalition
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
- New York State Dispute Resolution Association, Inc.
- New York Legal Assistance Group
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Part of the Solution
- Pro Bono Net, Inc.
- RiseBoro Community Partnership
- Safe Horizon, Inc.
- Safe Passage Project Corporation
- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.
- UnLocal
- Urban Justice Center
- Volunteers of Legal Services
- Youth Represent

Appendix 3: Housing Help Program (HHP) and Assigned Counsel Project (ACP) Providers (FY2021)

- Legal Services NYC/Brooklyn Legal Services
- Mobilization for Justice
- The Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- The Legal Aid Society

Appendix 4: Anti-Harassment and Tenant Protection (AHTP) Program Providers (FY2021)

- LEAP
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Communities Resist
- Goddard Riverside Community Center
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
- Make the Road New York
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- TakeRoot Justice
- The Bronx Defenders
- Urban Justice Center
- Legal Services NYC
- The Legal Aid Society

Appendix 5: Anti-Eviction/Universal Access Legal Services Providers (FY2021)

- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Goddard Riverside Community Center
- Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.
- Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
- Legal Services NYC
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- Neighborhood Association for Intercultural Affairs, Inc.
- Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- RiseBoro Community Partnership, Inc.
- The Bronx Defenders
- The Legal Aid Society
- Urban Justice Center

Appendix 6: ActionNYC Providers (FY2021)

- African Communities Together (ACT)
- African Services Committee (ASC)
- Arab American Association of New York (AAANY)
- BronxWorks, Inc.
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Caribbean Women's Health Association (CWAH)
- Catholic Charities Community Services (CCCS)
- Chhaya Community Development Corporation (Chhaya CDC)
- Chinese-American Planning Council (CPC)
- Haitian Americans United for Progress (HAUP)
- Immigrant Justice Corps (IJC)
- Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement
- Little Sisters for the Assumption (LSA)
- Lutheran Social Services of Metropolitan New York (LSSNY)
- Make the Road New York (MRNY)
- MinKwon Center for Community Action
- New York Legal Assistance Group (NYLAG)
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation (NMIC)
- SCO Family Services/Center for Family Life (CFL)
- Sunnyside Communities (SCS)
- The Door

Appendix 7: Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) Program Providers (FY2021)

- Adhikaar
- African Communities Together
- African Services Committee, Inc.
- Asian Americans for Equality, Inc.
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund, Inc.
- Boro Park Jewish Community Council
- Boys & Girls Club of Metro Queens, Inc.
- Brooklyn Chinese-American Association, Inc.
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc.
- Center for Family Life – SCO Family of Services
- Catholic Charities Communities Services, Archdiocese of New York
- Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Central American Legal Assistance
- Chaaya
- Chinese American Planning Council
- Chinese Staff & Workers' Association
- Comprehensive Youth Development, Inc.
- Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush, Inc.
- DAMAYAN Migrant Workers' Association
- Desis Rising Up and Moving
- Emerald Isle Immigration Center, Inc.
- Garden of Hope
- Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc.
- Goddard Riverside Community Center
- Good Shepherd Services
- HANAC Inc.
- Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.
- Immigration Equality
- Immigrant Justice Corps, Inc.
- Kids in Need of Defense
- Legal Services NYC
- Little Sisters of the Assumption
- Make the Road New York
- MinKwon Center for Community Action
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- National Mobilization Against Sweatshops
- New Immigrant Community Empowerment
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Polish and Slavic Center, Inc.
- Queens Community House, Inc.
- Safe Horizon, Inc.
- Safe Passage Project Corporation
- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.

- SBH Community Service Network, Inc. (Sephardic Bikur Cholim)
- Southside Community Mission, Inc.
- TakeRoot Justice
- The Ansoh Center for Refugees
- The Bronx Defenders
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.
- The Legal Aid Society
- Third Sector New England, Inc.
- United Jewish Organizations of Williamsburg, Inc.
- Urban Justice Center
- West Bronx Housing and Neighborhood Resource Center, Inc.
- Youth Ministries for Peace and Justice, Inc

Appendix 8: New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP) Providers (FY2021)

- Brooklyn Defender Services
- The Bronx Defenders
- The Legal Aid Society

Appendix 9: Immigrant Child Advocates' Relief Effort (ICARE) / Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (UMFI) Legal Services Providers (FY2021)

- Catholic Charities Community Services, Archdiocese of New York
- Central American Legal Assistance
- Human Rights First
- Kids in Need of Defense, Inc.
- Safe Passage Project Corporation
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.
- The Legal Aid Society
- The Young Center for Immigrant Children's Rights

Appendix 10: Rapid Response Legal Collaborative (RRLC) Legal Services Providers
(FY2021)

- Make The Road New York
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- UnLocal

Appendix 11: Community Service Block Grant (CSBG)-Funded Legal Services Providers (FY2021)

Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and Trafficking

- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
- Urban Justice Center

Services for Immigrants

- Bronx Legal Services (Legal Services NYC)
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- Queens Legal Services Corporation (Legal Services NYC)
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Sauti Yetu Center for African Women, Inc.
- Youth Ministries for Peace and Justice, Inc.

Services for Immigrant Workers

- Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Make the Road New York
- Take Root Justice
- Urban Justice Center

Services for Immigrant Youth

- Brooklyn Defender Services
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.

Appendix 12: Program Providers and Partners - Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence (FY2021)

- Ali Forney
- El Nuevo Amanacer
- Garmeen PrimaCare
- La Colmena
- North Brooklyn Coalition
- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
- Urban Justice Center
- Voces Latinas

Appendix 13: Legal Services for Low-Wage Workers Providers (FY2021)

- Legal Services NYC
- Make the Road New York
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- New Immigrant Community Empowerment
- New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.
- Renaissance Technical Institute, Inc.
- The Legal Aid Society
- Urban Justice Center